

the trunk in *Microbati* species, where there is no space for them to acquire oxygen. The trunk, which is the part of the body between the head and the tail, is the only part of the body that is not covered by scales. It is the only part of the body that is not covered by scales. It is the only part of the body that is not covered by scales.



An Act to divide the Common Schools of the State into Districts, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby made the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of said State, when they advertise the next meeting of the members of Congress, to give notice at the same time, by public advertisement in every precinct, that an election will be held to elect superintendents of the people upon the subject of the Common Schools; and all who are in favor of levying a tax one dollar for every two dollars of assessed value to be furnished out of the Literary Fund, for the establishment of Common Schools in each county, shall deposit their vote with the sheriff, written on it; those opposed to such levy, shall vote "no school" upon their ticket; and those who vote for members of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote. And it shall be the duty of the assessor or poll-keepers to count the votes given at such election for school or no school, and to return the same to the Sheriff, who shall count together the votes; and if a majority shall be found in favor of schools, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to furnish a certificate of the same to the County Court of his County; and any sheriff who fails to comply with the requisitions of this act, shall be liable for all the penalties imposed by law for neglecting to discharge his duty in any election for members of the General Assembly.*

*II. Be it further enacted,* That the County Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of the State of North Carolina, and each county as shall determine to do so, shall call the first Court that may happen after the first day of January, to elect a majority of the Justices of said County Court present, proceed to elect not less than five nor more than ten persons, as superintendents of the Common Schools, for such county; and in each county there shall be necessary for a choice, that the persons elected shall receive a majority of the votes of all the Justice present.

*III. Be it further enacted,* That the superintendents, or a majority of them, shall meet at a reasonable time thereafter, and shall have power to choose one of their number as president, who shall proceed to divide their respective counties into school districts, for the purpose of establishing Common Schools, containing not more than six miles square, but having regard to the convenience of the white children in each, to be named and numbered certain the same. Provided, that where there is a greater number of school districts in any county than in any county that shall be equal to one hundred and six miles square of inhabited territory in any county.

*IV. Be it further enacted,* That said superintendents shall number the districts, and return thereof to the first County Court in the next regular session, which shall be hold after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and it shall be the duty of said superintendents making their return, to designate, as well as may be, the natural boundaries and prominent landmarks of the boundary of said districts; and it shall be the duty of said court to cause each return so recorded in the Register's office of said county.

*V. Be it further enacted,* That the boards of superintendents in each county, completing the divisions as aforesaid, shall employ not less than three, nor more than six additional men, in each district, whose duty it shall be to assist said superintendents in all matters relating to the establishment of schools for their respective districts.

*VI. Be it further enacted,* That if any person who shall be thus appointed to serve as agent, shall refuse or neglect to do so, he shall forfeit and accept said appointment, he shall pay to the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered from him of debt in any court of record in this State, for such penalty, when recovered, to be paid over to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and to be appropriated to the Literary Fund; and it shall be the duty of the County Attorney of the State to prosecute suit in all such cases on behalf of the President and Directors of the Literary Board.

*VII. Be it further enacted,* That in every county where a majority of the votes have been given for common schools, and a certificate of the same has been furnished by the sheriff to the superintendents of common schools, it shall be the duty of the superintendents to transmit the same, together with a certificate of the number of school districts in each respective counties, to the President of the Literary Board.

*VIII. Be it further enacted,* That in every county in the State, where the vote shall be in favor of common schools, it shall be the duty of the County Court, at the first term that shall happen after the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and forty, a majority of the Justices being present, to levy a tax to the amount of twenty dollars for each district in said county; in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, to be paid over to the school committees of the respective districts, upon the certificate of the chairman of board of superintendents.

*IX. Be it further enacted,* That forty dollars out of the nett income of the literary fund for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, hereby appropriated to each district in said counties where the vote shall be in favor of the establishment of common schools, which shall be paid to the Public Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Governor, upon the certificate of the chairman of board of superintendents of said counties, that taxes have been levied to the amounts of twenty dollars for each school district in their respective counties, and that school houses have been erected in each district sufficient to accommodate at least ten scholars.

*X. Be it further enacted,* That every person who shall refuse or neglect to levy the tax to build the school houses herein specified, shall be liable at any time hereafter be entitled to receive the forty dollars hereby appropriated in each district, for complying with the terms herein specified.

*XI. Be it further enacted,* That if in any county of the United States, where the vote shall be in favor of common schools, and the





# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

Salisbury, N. C.  
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1830.

For a calm, dignified and dispassionate representation of affairs in the political world, and a statement of facts, we refer the reader to the columns of this paper. We are not in the habit of giving this week. Whether all his actions are correct or not, we leave to the judgment of the people. We are not in the habit of giving this week. Whether all his actions are correct or not, we leave to the judgment of the people.

**Salisbury, January 18, 1830.**  
According to previous notice, a meeting of the Citizens of Salisbury was held at the house of Mr. Benjamin F. Fraley, to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a Cotton Factory in the Town of Salisbury.

**Thomas L. Cowan, Esq.**, was called to the chair, and Charles L. Torrence appointed Secretary. Addresses, highly recommending the measure and strongly urging its adoption, were delivered by several gentlemen present, after which it was unanimously resolved:

1. That a Committee of three be appointed to inquire into the probable cost of erecting a Cotton Factory in the Town of Salisbury, and also the best mode of constructing the same, together with all other necessary information relative to it, and that they report to a meeting to be held on Tuesday of our next February Court at the Court-House in Salisbury.
2. That a Committee of three be appointed to solicit the attendance of the Citizens of Rowan County generally on the Tuesday of our next February Court.
3. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian, and Carolina Watchman.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee under the first Resolution, viz: Maxwell Chambers, Esq., William Chambers, Esq., and Col. Samuel Lamy.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee under the second resolution, viz: William D. Crawford, Esq., Dr. Burns, and Dr. Austin.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday of the next February Court.

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**THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.**  
**CHARLES L. TORRENCE, Sec'y.**

## TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 11TH BRIGADE:

It appears that a report has got into circulation by some means, and is going the rounds of the Brigade, that I do not intend to resign the office of Brigadier General, should I not succeed in obtaining that of Major General.

This report is false, and ungrounded. I believe I have stated at all places that as soon as the election of Major General was over, the office I hold would be vacant, whether I was elected or not.

I hold what little honor I have, too sacred to be trifled with, and I will see, intend to make my words good.

I do not pretend to father the report on any person, for I know of no one who had a good cause for putting it in circulation, but I do not envy that man his feelings who first started the report.

**WILLIAM ALLEN.**  
Cabarrus County, Jan. 22, 1830.

## [From our Correspondence.]

**FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 19, 1830.**  
Business has again set in—the holidays being over—a considerable quantity of cotton has come in during the week and has found a ready market at from \$11 to \$13; the article appears to be sought after at present. There have been several high heads of leaf tobacco in market this week, which has been sold at 7 1/2 a 8 cents; for pressed inspected, 8 cents has offered and refused by some holders of the article. It is much sought after at the present time; flexwood is getting dull, but no material decline in price; sales to-day at \$1 50; corn is rather advancing, sales 85 a 90 cents from waggon; oats 50; flour (inspected) \$3 1/2, 7 a 7 1/2 per barrel; some cash sales from waggon for less. Feather 45; tallow 12 1/2; beeswax 25; pork 6 1/2 a 7 1/2; beef 4 a 5; butter 15 a 20. Our market is well supplied with groceries of almost every kind; no variation in prices worth noticing.

Arrived, 14th inst., Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rosh, with boat Nelson in tow, with Dry Goods, Iron, Molasses, (50 bbls) Salt, (600 sacks) &c., for merchants here and in the country, among which we notice Charles & Wilcox, J. Darratt & Co., John Manufacturing Company, H. Lafford, R. March, R. Smith, and others. Departed, 15th inst., Steamer Henrietta, with cotton, wheat, flour, molasses, &c., for the State and Delaware, and on the 17th, boat Nelson with four cotton, salt, and other goods, for the same ports.

## CHARLOTTE TOWN, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C., MAY 31, 1775.

This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves:

WHEREAS, by an address presented to his Majesty, by both Houses of Parliament, in February last, the American Colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive that all laws and commissions confirmed by, or derived from, the authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil Constitution of these Colonies, for the present, wholly suspended. To provide in some degree for the exigencies of this country in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following resolves:

1. That all commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown, to be exercised in these Colonies, are null and void, and the Constitution of each particular Colony wholly suspended.
2. That the Provincial Congress of each Province, under the direction of the Great Continental Congress, is invested with all the Legislative and Executive powers within their respective Province; and that no other Legislative or Executive does or can exist, at this time, in any of these Colonies.
3. As all former laws are now wholly suspended in this Province, and the Congress have not yet provided others, we judge it necessary, for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this country, until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.
4. That the inhabitants of this county do meet on a certain day appointed by this Committee and having formed themselves into nine companies, viz: eight in the county and one in the town of Charlotte, do choose a Colonel, and other military officers, who shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice, and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and the former Constitution of this Province.

## MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**Free Banking in New York.**—The New York Herald contains the following statement and remarks upon the Banks established under the free banking law of that state.

The bank mania in the interior is progressing with great rapidity. Every mail brings news of some new institution starting up, all of them with large capitals. The current of speculation is setting in this direction with a strength never before equalled. This feeling has reached a class of men seldom influenced by the spirit of speculation. The popularity of the new law, and the ease with which good farms may be turned into bank capital, seems to have excited the farmers in an extraordinary degree. As the new law allows only one half of the security to be real estate, bonds and mortgages are taken in this city and exchanged for State stocks, which are deposited with the Comptroller. The amount of bills already issued by these institutions is not large, from the tardiness attending their issues by the Comptroller. The amount of bills of circulation already ordered and in preparation, is hardly \$1,000,000. These bills are sought after with great avidity by the public at large, and are already producing easy in the money market. This ease leads to new operations and speculations, which in turn create a fresh demand for money, and further expansions of circulation beyond what the wants of legitimate trade require. The currency then becomes depreciated. These banks, based on real estate, offer no remedy for this, and a general crash must be the sure result. Thus the new law, although it may provide ample security to the billholders against ultimate loss, yet the great body of the people are not protected from loss arising from unsteadiness of prices and fluctuation of values.

**General Banking Law of New York.**—The comptroller of the State of New York has made an official report of his proceedings under the general banking law. It appears by a table appended to the report, that, up to the 31st of January, there were 43 applications; that the amount of circulation notes applied for was \$3,500,000; the total capital subscribed, \$12,000,000; and the aggregate amount of capital covered by the subscriptions, was \$10,000,000.

**Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 22, 1830.**  
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## THE DRAGON.

The Dragon, the dragon of the sea, is now producing serious inconveniences in the coastal portions of the State, as well as in the lake country. The streams, very low before, are now almost entirely converted into low. The oldest settlers in the State never before witnessed such scarcity of water. All the mills, except on the largest and most durable streams, are stopped, and the Mount Vernon Watchman says that people come 50 or 70 miles to the mills on Owl creek for grinding; and that large streams only afford water to carry a run of stone at each mill. We understand that flour is retailing at Macmillan at \$3, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining grinding.—Herald

**Reading.**—Go into the house of some of our farmers and you will find no newspaper; no periodical of any kind, and hardly a book. Ask such men to subscribe for a paper, and they will tell you that they have no time to read one. But who is so constantly employed as to find no leisure for the improvement of his mind? Not the farmer, certainly, for the long winter evenings afford him several hours every day which he might devote to reading. Not the mechanic, for instances are frequent where the industrious artisan has attained an excellence in the science, merely by giving these leisure hours to study.

One of the most eminent oriental scholars of the age is professor Lee, of one of the English Universities, and yet all his education was acquired during the moments of leisure which he found while employed as a journeyman carpenter.

The fact is, every man has leisure to read a newspaper, and those who plead the want of time as an excuse for not taking one, are almost always the least industrious.

**London Police.**—A letter from London to the Journal of Commerce, has the following paragraph touching the police establishment of "Naples the Great."

The report of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police has just been printed, from which it appears that the force consists of 2,000 constables, 342 sergeants, 70 inspectors, 17 superintendents, 2 commissioners, and a receiver. The pay of an ordinary constable is 19s. a week, a sergeant \$1 2s. 6d. an inspector \$100 a year, and a superintendent \$200. The diameter of the police districts is from 12 to 14 miles, and their patrol or traveling pace, is two miles and a half an hour. Robberies in dwelling houses have diminished one-third.

**Northeastern Boundary.**—We learn from the recent valedictory message of Governor Kent of Maine, that the commissioners recently appointed to ascertain and locate the northeastern boundary of the State, report that "it is difficult to imagine a more certain and accurate description of boundaries than that contained in the treaty of 1763, or which with more certainty can be applied on the earth's surface. Its monuments are as fixed and certain as the pole and the overlying hills, so long as the laws of motion and gravitation shall continue."—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer

**FURTHER FROM MEXICO.**  
By the last evening's mail we have advices from New Orleans as late as the 7th inst., furnishing the following additional particulars from Mexico:

The French fleet evacuated the Gulf at Vera Cruz, and the French fleet had departed from Vera Cruz to commence the blockade anew.

Nine days were allowed the French, living in the interior of the country, to clear out with their families and effects, and sixty days for those inhabiting the interior for the same purpose.

A vessel (the French brig Thereson Louise) was to leave Vera Cruz in eight or ten days, with one hundred and sixty French families for New Orleans.—Nat. Intelligence.

**UNITED IN WEDLOCK.**  
In this County, on the 17th instant, by Jacob S. Myers, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH ELLER to Miss EVELINE MILLER.

In this County, on the 20th instant, by Jacob S. Myers, Esq., Mr. HENRY WISE to Miss LOUISA C. BROWN.

**DEPARTED THIS LIFE.**  
Near this Town, on Sunday the 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH POOL, widow of the late John Pool.

On the 15th instant, in Iredell County, at the residence of John Moore, Esq., Mrs. ZILLAH WALLACE, in the 45th year of her age.—(Comp.)  
In Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday morning, the 30th ult., Dr. JOHN NEWMAN, one of the oldest Physicians in that city, and a native of this Town.

**CONDITIONS OF THE FARMER'S REGISTER**  
For Vol. VII. Prices still more reduced for general or advanced payments.

1. THE FARMER'S REGISTER is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, and neatly covered, at \$5 a year, payable in advance. Or, for \$5 may be purchased two copies of the same current or forthcoming volume, if ordered and paid for in advance, (or at the time of making the subscription) in current money, (as described below), and without loss or deduction for postage, or any other charge to the publisher.

2. Subscribers now on the list, who have already paid the regular subscription price of \$5 in the manner above required, for a single copy, shall have the privilege, upon sending a post-paid order, of having a second copy of the same volume, sent to any new subscriber, without further charge, for that volume.

3. A like privilege will be allowed to every old subscriber who has not yet paid his subscription, who shall do so, before the issue of the 3d number of the volume, thus in effect retaining a half-price (including the cost of a copy) until the 3d number of the volume is issued.

4. If a subscriber's name is on the list, and he has not yet paid his subscription, he will not be sent a copy of the volume, until he has paid the subscription price, or until he has retained a half-price (including the cost of a copy) until the 3d number of the volume is issued.

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